

LANSBURG & BRO.
Washington's Favorite Store.

Boys' Wash Suits.

We have determined to rid ourselves of every Wash Suit, and such prices will move them quickly:

- All 75c Blouse Suits, **39 cents.**
 All \$1.00 Blouse Suits, **50 cents.**
 All \$1.25 Blouse Suits, **69 cents.**
 All \$1.50 Blouse Suits, **99 cents.**
 All \$1.75 Blouse Suits, **\$1.19.**
 All \$1.25 and \$1.50 Double-breasted Suits, **89 cents.**
 All \$1.75 and \$2 Double-breasted Suits, **98 cents.**

Clearing Up Prices on Wash Knee Pants.

- Light Striped Percalé, pair, **8 cents.**
 Crash and Chevot, 2 pair for **25 cents.**
 Fine Galatée and Chevot, pair, **20 cents.**
 Fine All-India Pants, pair, **42 cents.**
 Boys' Department—third floor.

Lansburgh & Bro
420 to 426 Seventh Street.

OUR Great Reduction Sale of Summer Furniture

Is now at its very height! Baby Carriages, Go-Carts, Willow and Rattan Furniture, Lawn Settees, etc., are being closed out at actual factory cost—and on payments arranged to suit the buyer—weekly or monthly.

GROGAN'S Mammoth Credit House,
817, 819, 821, 823 7th St. N. W.,
Bet. H and I Sts.

KNABE Pianos

Other Make Uprights at All Prices.
PIANOS FOR RENT.
Wm. Knabe & Co.,
1209 Pa. Ave. N. W.

BREAD MADE ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

There is a way for doing everything, as we all know—the right way and the wrong. We honestly believe that we have the only correct process for making a perfect BREAD. We have perfected the art of bread making. We use scientific machinery. Machinery that not only produces certain results, but that is always uniform in its results.

Other bakers do not take the necessary care with their bread—sell it out heavy, indigestible, and often injurious to the consumer. With us it is different. Every loaf must be light, airy, and perfectly baked. Ask your grocer for Corby's Mother's Bread.

Corby's Modern Bakery,
2335 Brightwood Ave.
2317-18

Painless Extraction 25c.
FREE—when teeth are ordered.
Sets of Teeth, \$4 up.
Beautiful Crowns, \$3 up.
Gold Fillings, 75c and up.
Silver Fillings, 50c and up.
DR. PATTON, Dentist,
1213 Twelfth Street N. W.

PLAITING
Pinking, and all kinds of work.
Sewing Machines repaired and warranted, \$1.00.
AT OFFENBERG'S, 514 9th St. N. W.

Dear Public:
We handle the celebrated Washburn Mandoline and Guitars. There is no question about them being the best made in the world.
DROOP'S MUSIC HOUSE,
STEWART AND OTHER PIANOS,
925 Penna. Ave.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY

Results of the Convention of Manufacturers in Germany.

Discovery of Saccharine and Other Sweet Stuff Causes Much Anxiety Among Producers—Possible Effects of the Regulation of Agriculture in Cuba—Influence of Chemistry.

George H. Murphy, Vice Consul of the United States, at Magdeburg, Germany, in a letter to the State Department concerning the sugar beet industry in that country, says: "The fifth annual convention of manufacturers and others interested in the German sugar industry was held at Magdeburg on May 29 to June 1, 1900. In connection with this convention there was an interesting exposition of sugar machinery, etc., showing all recent improvements and inventions. Five hundred and ten members of the Sugar Union were present, representing 173 factories. Some of the most interesting matters discussed were the following:

"The imperial law regulating trade in artificial sweet stuffs, which was intended to restrict the sale of saccharine, has had an entirely contrary effect; for, according to the statements of saccharine manufacturers, the saccharine produced last year was equivalent in sweetness to over 50,000,000 metric tons of sugar. Consequently, the consumption of 1,000,000 centners of sugar was prevented, causing a loss to the imperial treasury of \$2,380,000. The imposing of a tax on saccharine and the requirement by law that it be sold only as a drug are accordingly demanded with justice by the sugar industry. Farmers, by this question can not be brought up for settlement prior to the next meeting of the Reichstag.

"The discovery of saccharine and other sweet stuffs has caused some sugar producers much anxiety, and it is feared that still other similar substances will in the future be discovered by chemists. Furthermore, some farmers are afraid that a method will eventually be found by which beet sugar can be produced synthetically. Neither of these dangers need, however, be feared at present. It is entirely unlikely that it will ever be possible to produce from pit-coal tar genuine sugar in large enough quantities and sufficiently cheaply to seriously injure the beet sugar industry. Farmers may also find comfort in knowing that, while it is not impossible (in view of the rapid advances now being made in chemical knowledge) that a process may be found for producing genuine beet sugar artificially, it is nevertheless certain that when the synthesis of sugar is discovered, carbon hydrates will be needed as material, especially in the form of starch flour. Accordingly, even if a sufficiently cheap process be found, the only result will be that other plants containing starch—the potato, for instance—will compete with beets as a raw material in sugar fabrication.

"Another matter which is considered very important is that Polish laborers who enter Germany every spring should not be considered as leaving the country at a fixed date, which should be the same in all parts of the empire. Farm hands are so scarce that difficulty is experienced in raising enough sugar to supply the demands of the factories. As imported Polish laborers are now compelled to leave Prussia by December 1, the three hundred and seven Prussian sugar factories are put at a disadvantage as compared with the ninety-one factories in the other German states where there is no such requirement. The Government has been asked to establish a general rule permitting such useful aliens to remain in the country each year until the end of December.

"Speeches were made explaining that this cartel is intended for the protection of the German sugar industry as a whole and for the general benefit of all producers.

A World Industry.

"An interesting report on this subject was read by Governmental Privy Councillor Professor Dr. Paasche, member of the Reichstag, who has recently studied conditions in Cuba. Dr. Paasche took the ground that the German sugar industry is a world industry in the strictest sense of the term, and that its welfare is therefore dependent upon the maintenance of the position which it now holds in the world's markets. All measures adopted for the purpose of influencing the home market, no matter how important they may be, will not, therefore, alone suffice to keep the industry in a healthy condition. German sugar producers must continue to keep their eyes fixed on the United States and Cuba as solely for the purpose of ascertaining if dangers threaten the German sugar industry there. The following is a summary of his remarks:

"Formerly Cuba was the foremost sugar-producing land of the world and controlled the world's markets. Before the recent war it produced annually over 1,000,000 tons. This amount was reduced 25 per cent by the war, and the shortage was promptly filled by lands other than Germany, Russia, Austria, Java, and largely increased their production. If Cuba regains its former productiveness, or, still worse, if it doubles its production, as some fear, the magnitude of the disaster which will result to the world's markets can not be overestimated. Fortunately, however, there is no immediate danger. The predictions concerning the moderate amount of this year's crop have been realized. Furthermore, there is little cause for fear in the near future.

"The results of the war in Cuba are frightful. For miles the traveler passes through desolated country where houses and huts lie in ruins. Many factories have been destroyed, and the walls and broken machinery are everywhere. In tropical vines. Where there were formerly broad fields of sugar cane there are now to be seen only weeds and rank vegetation. Laborers are scarce because many thousands of them starved or were murdered during the war. Capital and enterprise are also lacking, and without these factors cannot be rebuilt and operated. In order to give new life to the industry enormous capital will be needed, for business must be transacted on a very large scale if the industry is to be made profitable. At the same time, it must be admitted that hardly anywhere else in the tropics are the conditions naturally so favorable for the sugar industry as in Cuba.

"The soil is fertile, and the geographical position of the island is most suitable for commerce. The factories are large and well equipped with labor-saving machinery. Good, not too cheap, raw materials are available, and the manufacturing process in use is effective and inexpensive. But, as has been said above, capital and enterprise are needed. Even the Americans are afraid to invest money in this at present unsafe business, and therefore the manufacturers are obliged to pay a very high rate of interest on their debts. Most

Keep Your Blood Cool

In hot weather, and make it pure, rich and healthy with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has a toning, invigorating effect on the whole system. It creates a good appetite, strengthens the nerves, overcomes that tired feeling, and braces you up to resist the effects of the heat and the danger of serious illness.

Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. Price 25 cents.

Popularity, It Continued.

It based on merit. Warner's Safe Cure made its popularity for diseases of the kidneys and liver.

of them are in debt, as even those who did not suffer from fire during the war lost heavily in other ways. Everything now depends upon the course which the political development of Cuba will take.

If Cuba Were Annexed.

"Dr. Paasche thinks that if Cuba were annexed to the United States, and the Cuban sugar industry enjoyed the advantages of the American customs tariff, thereby securing increased prices, American capital might be attracted by the increased profits of the business. The only thing for the German sugar industry to do, he adds, is to face these dangers with united forces, continuing its present policy. Thus, in spite of whatever misfortune may befall it, it will be able to maintain the foremost place which it has now gained.

"Another question considered by the conference was: Is it advisable from the time to send an expert to the various sugar-producing countries to prepare reports in regard to crop prospects and existing conditions? This question was positively decided in the affirmative, though it was thought best to do this only occasionally and when there is some special reason for such action.

"This question has been under consideration since 1895. The sugar industry needs protection against inventions which are really inventions, and also against patents which are not distinctly wanted. An expert chosen for this position would have to decide in each case whether it is in the interests of the sugar industry to oppose the granting of a patent. Such an expert must have a scientific and technical education, and also experience in all branches of the industry. Some reliable factory director will probably be able to fill the position best. It is held that before sending an expert to the various sugar-producing countries, an admitted representative of the industry should be given an opportunity to explain its position and its needs.

"The influence which chemistry has exerted upon the production of beet sugar has been very great and has rendered possible the production of beet sugar from cane, the production of beet sugar in the world being now twice as large as that of cane sugar. No other existing industry is subjected to such a thorough and scientific control as is the German beet sugar industry. In German sugar factories there are now employed about one thousand chemists who give their undivided attention to furthering the progress of the industry. This trained personnel is of the greatest importance.

"The production of sugar from molasses has been of great importance to the industry, and it first led to the employment of chemists. The utilization of waste materials in the manufacture of by-products has also had a beneficial effect. By cooking molasses dregs, after the removal of the sugar, a potash is won which is preferred to all other sorts in the soap industry. From the parts of the same material which contain molasses, a substance is also produced. This substance is much used in modern gold mining in the Transvaal, and also to a growing extent in the United States. The molasses dregs, a method will be found sooner or later for using electricity in the clarification of beet juice.

DEATH OF MRS. H. M. S. LONG.

Postmistress at Charlottesville, Va., for Many Years.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 28.—A telegram from her son announces the death yesterday at a Brooklyn hospital of Mrs. Mary H. Sumner Long, postmistress at Charlottesville. Mrs. Long had been in poor health for several years, and had not been in Charlottesville for months, having been given a leave of absence by the department on account of her condition. Mrs. Long was suffering from valvular disease of the heart.

For more than twenty years she had been postmistress here, having succeeded the late Henry Massie upon his death in 1877. She was the daughter of the late General Sumner of the United States Army, and wife of the late Gen. Armistead L. Long, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

Mrs. Long was first appointed by General Grant, who, upon retiring from the Presidency, left upon his death a request to his successor that he should appoint her. This was done. Mr. Cleveland also refused to remove her and recent statements of Postmaster General Smith show that vigorous efforts were made by the Republican to have her succeeded upon the accession of Mr. McKinley, but without success.

Mrs. Long was about sixty years of age. Two children survive her, E. McLean Long, who was with her at the end, and Mrs. Vernie Brown, wife of Major R. A. Brown, of the United States Army. Mrs. Brown is now with her husband in Manila.

TO TRAIN YOUNG FILIPINOS.

Prof. Moses Advises That They Be Sent to America.

SAFETY, July 28.—A letter from Prof. Bernard Moses to President Wheeler of the State University conveys the information that the United States Philippine Commission thinks it advisable to send over to this country a large number of bright young natives and give them an education, so that they may go back and become instructors of their people. Prof. Moses says in part:

"From observations already made I am inclined to think that we shall find among the young people of the islands a large number of eager and competent students, and I hope that some arrangement may be made by which from time to time a goodly number may be sent to the schools of America. It may perhaps be found advisable to render some of them assistance from the public funds. It is quite likely that in this way we can help to bring people into the United States, and mark the civilization of the United States and to mark the difference between America and Spain."

The plan as outlined by Prof. Moses will, if put into effect, involve the creation of a number of scholarships in technical institutes and colleges of the United States Government to be trained for its educational service.

Inspecting a New Railroad.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 28.—President James B. Baxter and a party of St. Louis and Chicago capitalists interested in the proposed Chattanooga and Knoxville Railroad, left last night. An axle of the train broke at a street crossing, and the party remained till this morning, and then left to inspect the road. By September it is expected that the road will be so far completed that through traffic arrangements and through trains will be run from Memphis to Knoxville, via Nashville, at Rockwood. Connection will be made with the Queen and Crescent for Northern and Eastern outlets.

Cutting the mud on the Upper Nile has released a mass of long stagnant water which is working its way down the river, killing the fish and making the water unfit for drinking. The Nile water is all the workmen have to drink, and, when filtered, it seems to have no ill effects upon them. It is said that the filtered water is so infected in some places.

TO GUARD THE BORDERS

Immigrant Stations Along the Canadian and Mexican Lines.

The Object to Keep Out Undesirable Foreigners, Particularly Chinese. Fifteen Hundred Disaffected Italians Not to Be Allowed to Cross From Mexico—Schemes of Agents.

Assistant Secretary Taylor, of the Treasury, received a telegram yesterday afternoon announcing that 5,000 Chinese are planning to enter this country across the Mexican boundary. The message was sent to the State Department by the American Consul at Mazatlan, way down on the Pacific Coast, about 700 miles below the international frontier.

It was referred by Secretary Hay to Mr. Taylor, who has general supervision of the immigration laws. No particulars were given and Mr. Taylor wired to the consul for further information. Officials here are doubtful of the figure. They can hardly believe there are so many Chinese in that part of Mexico and it seems beyond reason that such a number should plan to sneak into the United States.

A press despatch received yesterday from El Paso, Tex., said that many of the Chinese across the line into Mexico were arranging to make their way into this country for the sole purpose of being deported, and sent back to China.

It was based on a scheme to have this Government pay their fares to the Celestial Kingdom. It is not believed here, however, that such a motive could be behind the movement reported by the Consul at Mazatlan. Six thousand Mongolians would have little hope of crossing the frontier unobserved, and they know that only after entering this country are they sent back to China. It found on the border, as such a hope would almost certainly be, they would find it impossible to drive back to China.

During the past few weeks the Government has stationed scores of mounted guards along the Texas border, and they would surely drive back to China. Hundreds of foreigners, including many Chinese, are trying every month to evade the immigration laws by sneaking into the country. As a result of the wholesale frauds thus attempted immigrant stations will be established at railway points along both the northern and the southern border lines. Inspectors will be placed at each, with the same power as is given to like officials at the seaport towns.

From either Canada or Mexico will be allowed to enter this country only through the new stations, where they can be thoroughly examined. By such a check it is hoped to end the fraudulent entry of foreigners who now are giving much annoyance to officials, and are taking much work from the laborers of this country.

The project of establishing these stations was inspired by the immigration now under way from Europe to America. By way of the Canadian lines, the Canadian Government has been taking stowaway immigrants at Liverpool and other old-country seaports, who have been forwarded by rail into this country. By that method a most undesirable class of foreigners has been able to enter the country. Had these immigrants come through any of the United States ports they would have been turned back by the inspectors.

The arrangement had resulted in such wholesale evasion of the laws that several weeks ago Assistant Secretary Taylor decided to establish immigrant stations at about a dozen points where Canadian railroads enter this country.

Former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Hans of Bonn, has been retained by the Canadian roads to protest against such a course. A few days ago he made his appeal. He represented that if the Government would not establish the stations, the Canadian roads would make broad concessions in order to avoid bringing objectionable immigrants to this country. The transportation companies have been asked to make such concessions, and to turn back all foreigners bound for the United States who were afflicted with disease. Treasury officials, however, are not favorably inclined toward such a plan. They point out that any immigrant wishing to evade such an examination by the surgeon need only ascend that Canada was his destination. In his country he could find a doctor to certify that he was healthy, and the assistance of Miss VanLew and other prominent Union people here, it was removed from its lonely grave in Oakwood and after the war forwarded to Admiral Dahlgren in Pennsylvania.

Many Hoboes En Route to the Meeting at Brit, Iowa. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 28.—Nearly 100 tramps have congregated in the woods and fields near this city preparatory to attending the National Tourists' Convention, which, they say, will be held at Brit, Iowa, on August 20. Others, they say, are on the way here, and that all are members of the Tourists' Union, and will attend the convention at Brit in a body.

It is expected that many more will be before the day of starting, and that the attendance from this State will reach 300. Today a committee from the hoboes called on some of the railroad officials and tried to get box cars in which to transport the delegates. They said they wanted to go in a body if they could arrange for a fare that they could meet without inconvenience.

OLD DOMINION BREVIETTES. A new military company is being organized at Alexandria. Capt. John L. Barnett, a prominent citizen of Roanoke county, died Sunday last, aged eighty-six years. The Portsmouth Street Railway has been purchased by a syndicate headed by R. Lancaster Williams, of Richmond. Miss Mary Lou Peaslee, aged twenty years, of Greenbrier county, West Virginia, was thrown from a wagon last week and killed. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company expects by next fall to have 132 miles of double track completed between Hawk's Nest and Clifton Forge.

Joseph Drennen, a prominent and wealthy Washingtonian, who has extensive camps on Peters Creek, Nicholas county, West Virginia, was caught under a rolling log a few days ago and killed.

On account of his proficiency in Spanish, Captain Carson, United States Army, formerly of Fort Huachuca, has been appointed Inspector of Internal Revenue for North Luzon, with headquarters at Manila.

The Richmond Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals proposes to establish a band of mercy, whose chief aim will be to secure humane instruction in the public schools of the city and in Sunday schools.

The old glass factory at Buena Vista is now being changed so as to be used in the manufacture of fire brick. The clay at that place is of superior quality and the supply can be made to appear old cracks by putting another coat of varnish over them.

Open until 9 o'clock tonight.

SURELY you won't miss the extraordinary values which are being distributed.

See Sunday's papers for more of them.

513-515 7th St.

LADY CHURCHILL MARRIED.

She Becomes the Bride of Lieutenant Cornwallis-West.

LONDON, July 28.—Lady Randolph Churchill formerly Miss Jennie Jerome, of New York, was married at St. Paul's Church, Knights Bridge, this morning to Lieut. G. F. M. Cornwallis-West, of the Scots Guards.

The Duke of Marlborough, who returned from South Africa yesterday, gave the bride away. In accordance with the wishes of the bride, the ceremony was of the quietest possible character. Afterward there was a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Moreton Frewen. The honeymoon will be spent at Broughton Castle which has been placed at the disposal of the newly married couple by Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox.

Among the guests at the wedding were Lady Sarah Wilson, the aunt of the Duke of Marlborough who was at Mafeking during the siege; Winston Churchill, a son of the bride, and Ambassador Choate.

DAMAGES FROM COLOMBIA.

British Subject Reported Starved by General Vicente Nicolson.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Arthur A. Mitchell, a lawyer of 220 Broadway, has just presented a claim to the British Government asking that the sum of \$10,000 be paid for the death of a British subject, the United States of Colombia on damages for the death of Reginald Paris, a British subject, which was caused, it is charged, by his being imprisoned and practically starved to death by the Colombian general, Vicente Nicolson, in charge of the Government force on the island of Morro. He was on his way out of the harbor to deliver mail to a British steamer, some of it being official.

He was detained because a revolution existed. In a little steam launch anchored under the guns of the forts on Morro Island, Paris, it is alleged, was detained from March 17 until May 19 by General Nicolson, and during all that time received only one small meal a day and was compelled to drink polluted water. When he was finally released, taken to Tumaco, and placed in the house of the British Consul here, he was very weak and lingered between life and death until May 21, when he died. Before he died Paris dictated a circumstantial report of his detention at Morro which was the claim for \$10,000 damages, was forwarded to the British Government, by Mr. Mitchell.

FATALLY SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

A Mysterious Crime at a West Virginia Summer Resort.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 28.—At Long Branch, a favorite summer resort twenty miles southwest of here, a dastardly crime was committed shortly after 10 o'clock Thursday night. Hamilton Runyon, a young stock dealer of Marion, Ohio, and Miss America Arthur, of near Barboursville, this country, were driving along a mountain road only a few miles out from Long Branch, when suddenly they were fired upon from ambush. Two bullets, one in the chest and one in the head, fatally injured, while the young lady had her nose almost entirely torn away. The assassin had used a double-barreled shotgun, heavily loaded with slugs, and his aim was good.

When the news of the tragedy reached the resort searching parties were sent out to locate the guilty party. But as yet all is a mystery. Miss Arthur is so badly injured that no hopes are entertained for her recovery. She was a social favorite, both at her home and at Long Branch, and in September was to have been married to Mr. Runyon, with whom she was driving when the tragedy occurred.

Miss Arthur had been at Long Branch for several weeks, but Runyon arrived Thursday morning. He is thirty-two years old and was prominently known in this locality. A big reward will be offered by the county authorities for the arrest of the assassin or any information that will lead to his capture.

MISS LIZZIE VAN LEW ILL.

Richmond's Former Postmistress in a Critical Condition.

RICHMOND, Va., July 28.—Miss Lizzie VanLew, for many years the postmistress of Richmond, is critically ill. Miss VanLew has an interesting history. Her father was John VanLew, of Dutch descent and a native of New York, and her mother was Miss Eliza Baker, of Philadelphia. The father of Miss VanLew was one of the leading hardware merchants of this city. During the war Miss VanLew was a staunch friend of the Union. It was for services rendered that General Grant, when he became President, made her postmistress of Richmond. She aided the Federal officers who escaped from Libby prison, and furnished General Grant important information from the capital of the Confederacy.

Miss VanLew aided in securing the body of Colonel Dahlgren and having it removed to a place of safety. Dahlgren was killed in a raid around Richmond and his body buried in the city. Through the assistance of Miss VanLew and other prominent Union people here, it was removed from its lonely grave in Oakwood and after the war forwarded to Admiral Dahlgren in Pennsylvania.

THE TRAMP CONVENTION.

Many Hoboes En Route to the Meeting at Brit, Iowa.

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IT'S DELICIOUS!

Mint Julep Tea



Our New Summer Drink Made from Our Celebrated

THEA-NECTAR TEA.

Mint Julep Tea is the finest drink for a thirsty individual on a hot summer day. There's not a drop of alcohol in it, and it is stimulating and refreshing.

FREE—SATURDAY—FREE—AT MAIN STORE. We shall serve a glass of Mint Julep Tea. Stop in and try a glass.

Saturday we shall sell the freshest and sweetest Elgin Creamery Butter at 23c. 1 lb.

GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.

Main Store, Corner Seventh and E Streets. Branches in All Parts of the City.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLEN ECHO PARK.

Last Night of College Alumni String and Glee Club.

ALL AMPHITHEATRE SEATS 10c.

HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE NEXT WEEK.

HALEY WASHINGTON BAND.

LAWN CONCERTS TOMORROW, 4 AND 8 P. M.

Free Cider, a la carte. Moderate Prices. NEW AND IMPROVED CAR SERVICE.

All Roads Lead to the Palm Garden CABIN JOHN BRIDGE.

FASHIONABLE VAUDEVILLE.

TODAY AT 4 AND 8:30 P. M.

ALLEN AND IDELLA, E. H. B. B. B. ESCAMELOS, FARRELL TAYLOR, TRIO, AND BERT COOTE & Co.

PRICES: EVENINGS, 15, 25, & 50c. 15c-45c.

ALWAYS ENJOYED.

A TRIP TO "WILDWOOD."

MUSIC AND DANCING every evening, 8 to 11. Water on grounds from famous Takoma Spring.

Chevy Chase Lake.

LEVY, THE GREAT COMEDIST, and MADAME STELLA COSTA-LEVY. Evenings, 8 and 9:30. 15c-25c.

EXCURSIONS.

For Chapel Point.

The New and Fast Propeller STEAMER ESTHER RANDALL, SUNDAY, JULY 29.

And EVERY SUNDAY during July and August. Enjoy the Fine Bathing, Crabbing, and Fishing